

1990s and her support for those standards contributed to their adoption in Colorado.

Most recently, Ms. Davidson served as one of the 15 experts on the Technical Guidelines Development Committee TGDC established under HAVA to develop an initial set of recommendations for the voluntary voting system guidelines with technical support and expertise from the National Institute of Standards and Technology NIST. At the end of the public comment and revision process, these recommendations are expected to form the bases of the new Federal voluntary voting system guidelines issued by the EAC.

Ms. Davidson's confirmation today ensures that the EAC has a full and permanent complement of commissioners as we move toward the full implementation of HAVA and the November 2006 Federal elections. The EAC will be well served by Ms. Davidson's expertise on election issues and her broad experience working with all stakeholders in Federal elections, including local election officials and their voters.

I congratulate Ms. Davidson on the honor of being nominated and confirmed to the Election Assistance Commission. It is an awesome responsibility and one that her background has prepared her well to meet.

To ensure that our Federal partnership gives voice to all Americans and their very diverse experiences on election day, the Commission's work must reflect more than just the perspectives of any single State or local election official. Commissioners must represent all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories—all of America and its diversity. I am confident that Commissioner Davidson will meet that goal.

While political races among candidates may be partisan, Federal elections cannot be. The Help America Vote Act is appropriately the first civil rights act of the 21st Century, and Congress must fulfill its commitment to the American people to provide the States sufficient resources to fund the mandated reforms.

In order for the EAC to meet its obligations under HAVA, it is critically important that Congress fully fund the agency and its requirements for fiscal year 2006. To support States in the nationwide implementation of HAVA, the Act authorized nearly \$4 billion to pay for the requirements and tasked the EAC with several responsibilities. To date, Congress has appropriated over \$3 billion to the States and territories.

For fiscal year 2006, the EAC submitted an appropriations request at the funding level of \$17,612,000, including four new staff positions to, among other duties, establish an Inspector General Office to monitor the Federal payments. The House-passed version of the Transportation, Treasury, HUD, Judiciary, District of Columbia appropriations bill provides only \$15,877,000

for the EAC, and no funds for State requirements payments, with an earmark of \$2.8 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Complicating matters more, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a slightly lower funding level for the EAC at \$13,888,000, with \$4 million earmarked for NIST. An average of both Senate-House bills will not produce enough funding for the EAC to maintain its current level of operations.

Without appropriate funding, the EAC will be unable to fulfill its obligations to the States and the voters for the Federal elections in 2006. To date, the EAC has been underfunded by over \$822 million, including a funding gap of \$600 million for requirements, \$95 million for disability access grants and \$127 million for other HAVA programs such as research and development for voting systems. When we return from the August recess, the Senate will complete its work on the Transportation, Treasury appropriations bill. It is my hope that we will be able to find the necessary resources to ensure the full implementation of HAVA without creating an unfunded mandate on the States.

In the meantime, I congratulate Commissioner Davidson on her appointment and look forward to working closely with her as she oversees the implementation of the most critical requirements of HAVA for the upcoming 2006 Federal elections and beyond in America.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

HONORING TEAM DISCOVERY, LANCE ARMSTRONG AND GEORGE HINCAPIE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consideration of S. Res. 222 which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
A resolution (S. Res. 222) honoring the victories of Team Discovery and American cyclists Lance Armstrong and George Hincapie in the 2005 Tour de France.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 222) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 222

Whereas Team Discovery included Lance Armstrong of Texas and George Hincapie of

South Carolina from the United States, José Luis Rubiera, Manuel Beltran, and Benjamin Noval from Spain, Pavel Padrnos from the Czech Republic, José Azevedo from Portugal, Paolo Savoldelli from Italy, and Yaroslav Popovych from Ukraine;

Whereas Team Discovery won the 2005 Tour de France under the leadership of Lance Armstrong, who rode to victory by completing the 2,232-mile, 21-stage course in 86 hours, 15 minutes, and 2 seconds, finishing 4 minutes and 40 seconds ahead of his nearest competitor;

Whereas, by winning the Tour de France on July 24, 2005, Lance Armstrong became the only competitor in the history of the Tour de France to win cycling's most prestigious race in 7 consecutive years;

Whereas George Hincapie rode stage 15, which was 127.4 miles long and included 1 above category climb, 4 category 1 climbs, and 1 category 2 climb, for a total of 33.5 miles of climbing at an average gradient of 7.96 percent;

Whereas stage 15 was considered the hardest stage of the 2005 Tour de France and the victory of George Hincapie atop Pla d'Adet marks his first Tour de France stage victory;

Whereas George Hincapie is only the 8th competitor from the United States to win a stage in the Tour de France;

Whereas George Hincapie has participated in the Tour de France 10 times and is the only teammate to assist Lance Armstrong in each of his Tour de France victories;

Whereas Lance Armstrong and George Hincapie displayed incredible perseverance, determination, and leadership over 7 years with their teammates in prevailing over the mountainous terrain of the Alps and Pyrenees and in overcoming crashes, illness, hard-charging rivals, and driving rain on the way to winning the premier cycling event in the world;

Whereas, in 1996, Lance Armstrong defeated choriocarcinoma, an aggressive form of testicular cancer that had spread throughout his abdomen, lungs, and brain, and has remained cancer-free since treatment for the disease;

Whereas Lance Armstrong is the 1st cancer survivor to win the Tour de France;

Whereas the accomplishments of Team Discovery have made the team an inspiration to millions of people around the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors—

(A) the victory of Team Discovery in the 2005 Tour de France;

(B) professional cyclist Lance Armstrong for his record 7th consecutive Tour de France victory; and

(C) professional cyclist George Hincapie for his 1st Tour de France stage victory; and

(2) commends Lance Armstrong and George Hincapie for being pioneers of the sport of cycling in the United States.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 223, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 223) supporting the goals and ideals of "National Life Insurance Awareness Month," September 2005.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 223) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 223

Whereas life insurance is an essential part of a sound financial plan;

Whereas life insurance provides financial security for families in the event of a premature death by helping surviving family members meet immediate and longer-term financial obligations and objectives;

Whereas nearly 50,000,000 Americans say they lack the life insurance coverage needed to ensure a secure financial future for their loved ones;

Whereas recent studies have found that when a premature death occurs, insufficient life insurance coverage on the part of the insured results in ¾ of surviving family members having to take measures such as working additional jobs or longer hours, borrowing money, withdrawing money from savings and investment accounts, and, in too many cases, moving to smaller, less expensive housing;

Whereas individuals, families, and businesses can benefit greatly from professional insurance and financial planning advice, including the assessment of their life insurance needs; and

Whereas the Life and Health Insurance Foundation for Education (LIFE), the National Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors (NAIFA), and a coalition representing hundreds of leading life insurance companies and organizations have designated September 2005 as "National Life Insurance Awareness Month", the goal of which is to make consumers more aware of their life insurance needs, seek professional advice, and take the actions necessary to achieve the financial security of their loved ones: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of "National Life Insurance Awareness Month"; and

(2) calls on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.

COMMEMORATING NATIONAL CITIZENS' CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 208.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 208) commemorating the 25th anniversary of National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the pre-

amble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 208) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 208

Whereas crime prevention improves the quality of life in every community;

Whereas crime prevention is central to maintaining a sound criminal justice system at the national, State, and local level and to ensuring safer and more secure communities;

Whereas 2005 marks the 25th anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, featuring McGruff the Crime Dog, conducted by the National Crime Prevention Council;

Whereas McGruff the Crime Dog is an icon, recognized as the Nation's symbol for crime prevention;

Whereas the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign has inspired and directed millions of citizens to take action, individually and collectively, to reduce crime, drug abuse, and the fear of crime;

Whereas the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign has led a multitude of community organizations, including law enforcement, other State and local agencies, civic and community groups, faith-based organizations, schools, and businesses, to play a vital role in reducing crime and building safer communities; and

Whereas the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign is a leading example of a campaign conducted by public and private individuals and entities on a national, State, and local level to improve the quality of life throughout the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 25th anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, and commends all individuals and organizations involved in the campaign for advancing the principles and practice of effective crime prevention;

(2) asks the people of the United States to join in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, and of the campaign's icon (McGruff the Crime Dog), and of the campaign's managing organization (National Crime Prevention Council); and

(3) encourages the National Crime Prevention Council and the Crime Prevention Coalition of America to continue to promote, through the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, individual and collective action, in collaboration with law enforcement and other supporting agencies, to reduce crime and build safer communities throughout the United States.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.J. Res. 59, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 59) expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the women suffragists who fought for and won the right of women to vote in the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read three times and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 59) was read the third time and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE PURPLE HEART

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Armed Services Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 39 and that the Senate then proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 39) to express the sense of Congress on the Purple Heart.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 39) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 39

Whereas the Purple Heart is the oldest military decoration in the world in present use;

Whereas the Purple Heart is awarded in the name of the President of the United States to members of the Armed Forces who are wounded in conflict with an enemy force or are wounded while held by an enemy force as prisoners of war, and posthumously to the next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who are killed in conflict with an enemy force or who die of a wound received in conflict with an enemy force;

Whereas the Purple Heart was established on August 7, 1782, during the Revolutionary War, when General George Washington issued an order establishing the Honorary Badge of Distinction, otherwise known as the Badge of Military Merit;

Whereas the award of the Purple Heart ceased with the end of the Revolutionary War, but was revived in 1932, the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth, out of respect for his memory and military achievements; and

Whereas National Purple Heart Recognition Day is a fitting tribute to George Washington and to the more than 1,535,000 recipients of the Purple Heart, approximately